

## JUST FOR FUN

Something to Interest Him.

It was the evening when her weekly caller always made his appearance. "I wish I had something new and entertaining to show him," said the girl to her mother.

"If you'd only mentioned it in time," said her father. "I'd have brought home my account book with the dry goods, millinery, stationery and confectionery bills for the last three months all itemized and balanced. I'll venture to say that would entertain him."—Youth's Companion.

## Unless Pursuit.

The farmer and his wife watched their dog as he chased madly down the track after the 4 o'clock train. He did this every day and always returned winded.

"I wonder why he chases that train," remarked the wife with her eyes on a little cloud of dust that showed where Rover was.

"That's not what's bothering me," answered her husband. "I'm wondering what he'd do with it if he caught it."—Housekeeper.

## A Suspicion.

"I once sawed wood for my breakfast," said Plodding Pete.

"What happened?"

"I saw a suspicion that they got the sawdust and gave it back to me as breakfast food."—Washington Star.

## Utilization.

Bobster—What did Stripples do the morning he discovered burglars had taken all his trousers?

Davenportly—He came downtown wearing a couple of his wife's hobbie skirts.—Chicago News.

## His Nightmare.

Mother—Johnnie, wake up. You're snoring in your sleep. What's the matter?

Johnnie—Oh, maver! I dreamed they was going to have a rane Christmas.—Harper's Bazar.

## Modern Housekeeping.

"Is she bringing up her daughters in a practical way?"

"Oh, very. Any one of them can go into the kitchen and make a good chemical analysis."—Kansas City Jour. Nat.

## All in a Lump.

Little Lola—I said my prayers seven times last night, mamma.

Mamma—Why did you do that, dear?

Little Lola—So I wouldn't have to say them again for a while week.—Chicago News.

## The Maid's Excuse.

Pearl—I am shocked at you! The idea of flirting with a perfect stranger.

Ruby—But, dear, he isn't a perfect stranger. If he were perfect he wouldn't flirt.—Philadelphia Record.

Only One U. S. Inspected Establishment in Ogden

Notwithstanding statements to the contrary by certain proprietors of local meat markets, there is no place in Ogden—neither meat market nor slaughter house nor abattoir—where government inspection is exercised, but at the establishment of the Ogden Packing and Provision Co. Here the government has three officials stationed to protect the public against diseased and unclean meats. All of the meats from this establishment carry the little, blue government inspection stamp and no meats are government inspected unless this stamp appears on them. Look for the stamp on the carcasses as you enter your meat market. You can easily tell if your market does not handle U. S. inspected meats go to some market where they do. It is always safer to trade where U. S. inspected meats exclusively are handled.

Ogden Packing & Provision Co.

## You Have Never Bought Clothes Like These at Such Prices Before

THIS SALE IS MORE FAR-REACHING THAN ANY SALE EVER ATTEMPTED IN OGDEN BEFORE.

EVERY PRICE REPRESENTS A BIG SAVING TO YOU. WE HAVE A REPUTATION FOR QUALITY OF GOODS, AND THESE CLOTHES LIVE UP TO IT.

**Boys' \$4.50 Suits & Overcoats \$2.65**

**Boys' \$6.00 Suits & Overcoats \$3.65**

**\$12 to \$15 Suits or Overcoats for men & young men \$6.65**

**\$18 Suits or Overcoats for men & young men \$9.65**

**\$20 Suits or Overcoats for men & young men \$11.65**

**\$30 Suits or Overcoats for men & young men \$16.65**

**Boys' \$3.00 Suits & Coats \$1.98**

**\$22.50 Suits and Overcoats for men & young men \$12.65**

**\$25 & \$28 Suits & Overcoats for men & young men \$14.65**

**A Sure Enough Banquet of Bargains**

**Men's and Boys' Shoes**

Men's \$2.50 Shoes for - \$1.65

Men's \$3.00 Shoes for - 1.95

Men's \$3.50 Shoes for - 2.15

Men's \$4.00 Shoes for - 2.85

\$4.50 High Top Shoes - 3.15

\$8.00 High Top Shoes - 5.45

**All Boys' Shoes Are Reduced Forty Per Cent**

**Men's Hats and Trousers**

One Lot Hats up to \$2.00 Values \$ .75

Regular \$2.00 and \$2.50 Hats 1.25

Regular \$3.00 and \$3.50 Hats 1.65

Men's Regular \$1.50 Trousers .90

Men's Regular \$2.00 Trousers 1.25

Men's Regular \$3.50 Trousers 1.95

Men's Regular \$5.50 Trousers 2.95

Men's Regular \$6.00 Trousers 3.45

At these prices every man or boy is able to wear good clothes for Thanksgiving Day. The newest fashions in all lines are here and there's variety enough to suit any fancy. Don't confuse this with the ordinary "bargain sale." This is a sale with a purpose—a sale that we rely upon to make new customers for us and to make our old customers stronger friends. Come now. The bargains are here. Do you want them?

# Baron's

2345 Washington Avenue

## The Evening Standard

Published Daily, Except Sundays, by Wm. Glasmann.

## GOVERNOR'S MISTAKE.

Governor-elect Foss of Massachusetts is over-stepping his bounds of right conduct when he notifies Lodge that he, as Governor, will do everything possible to defeat the senator for reelection.

When he becomes governor, Mr. Foss will be serving in the executive branch of government, which is supposed to be distinct and apart from the legislative.

The governor of a state is expected to refrain from interfering with the legislative branch of state government beyond certain well defined lines, and Mr. Foss errs grievously when he, disregarding the restrictions placed on his powers, attempts to say who is to be Senator Lodge's successor.

## THE CHARITY BALL TOMORROW.

The Martha Society ladies will give their annual charity ball in Congress Academy tomorrow evening—the eve of Thanksgiving. The dance is open to the public and everybody is invited to attend and aid in the cause of charity.

The ladies in the society are from the most prominent families in the city, wherein the pinch of poverty has not been felt, but they know there is want and misery here as elsewhere and they have organized to lend supporting hands to widows, orphans and other helpless women and children, and occasionally to old men in distress.

Now that winter is coming on, the members of the Martha Society feel the need of more funds with which to purchase coal, clothes and food for the very poor and the revenue from the ball tomorrow night will be devoted entirely to that worthy purpose.

The willing workers in this cause are deserving of the generous support of the people of Ogden. What a pleasing thought it would be if, by the middle of winter, when the snowflakes are falling and at evening we sit by a fireplace in comfort, there should come to us

## THE OGDEN MEAT CO.

2323 Washington Avenue

TELEPHONES—Bell, 23; Ind. 202.

All our meats has the U. S. Government stamp, which shows it to be from healthy animals, properly killed and handled.

Ready money is your best friend. You would pick up a dollar if you found it in the street and think you were in luck, wouldn't you? You can pick up a dollar by giving this market your cash trade. That is not luck—it is business.

**Pure Lard** 3-lb. pail, 50c; 5-lb. pail, 80c; 10-lb. pail, \$1.55; 50-lb. can, \$7.40.

Fancy Medium Hams, per lb. 18c  
Fancy Cottage Hams, per lb. 15c  
Dry Salt Bacon, per lb. 15c

the knowledge that, because of the liberal patronage extended to the Charity Ball, not one hungry helpless woman, not one shivering child was to be found in Ogden that night!

Say, would you give a little of what you now possess to make that thought a reality?

## FRANK J. CANNON'S SENSATION.

Under the heading, "Despot Rule of Mormons Exposed by Cannon," the Denver News reviews the first installment of a series of articles to appear in Everybody's Magazine, written by Frank J. Cannon, formerly of Ogden. The December Everybody's contains the introduction, and also a Frank Cannon's foreword, which is reproduced because of the local interest that attaches to the author of the sensational story and for the purpose of allowing our people to form their own judgment as to the effect the disclosures will have on the American people as a whole.

Mr. Cannon says in part:

"On the fourth day of January, 1896, the territory of Utah was admitted to statehood, and the proscribed among its people were freed to the liberties of American citizenship, upon the solemn covenant of the leaders of the Mormon church that they and their followers would live, thereafter, according to the laws and institutions of the nation of which they were allowed to become a part. And that gracious settlement of upward of forty years of conflict was negotiated through responsible mediators, was indorsed by the good faith of the non-Mormons of Utah, and was sealed by a treaty convention in which the high contracting parties were the American public and the 'Kingdom of God on Earth.'

"I propose, in this narrative, to show that the leaders of the Mormon church have broken their covenant with the nation, that they have abused the confidence of the Gentiles of Utah and betrayed the trust of the people under their power by using that power to prevent the state of Utah from becoming what it had engaged to become.

"I propose to show that the people of Utah, upraised to freedom by the magnanimity of the nation, are being made to appear traitorous to the generosity that saved them; that the Mormons of Utah are being falsely misled into the peculiar dangers from which they thought they had forever escaped; that the unity, solidarity, the loyalty of these fervent people is being turned as a weapon of offense against the whole country, for the greater profit of the leaders and the aggrandizement of their power."

The narrative begins with a description of a midnight visit paid by young Frank Cannon to his father, who was "secreted on the Underground," in hiding from the federal officials in 1888, in the days when the federal government was making its raid to suppress the polygamists of the Mormon church. Describing the situation of the Mormon church at that time, the author writes:

"A more despairing situation than theirs, at that hour, has never been faced by an American community. Practically every Mormon man of any distinction was in prison, or had just served his term, or had escaped into exile. Hundreds of Mormon women had left their homes and their children to flee from the officers of the law; many had been behind prison bars for refusing to answer the questions put to them in court; more were concealed, like outlaws, in the houses of friends.

"Husbands and wives, separated by the necessities of flight, had died apart, miserably. Old men were coming out of prison, broken in health. A young plural wife whom I knew—a mere girl, of good breeding, of gentle life—seeking refuge in the mountains to save her husband from a charge of 'unlawful cohabitation,' had had her infant die in her arms on the road; and she had been compelled to bury the child, wrapped in her shawl, under a rock, in a grave that she scratched in the soil with a stick. In our day! In our civilized state!

"Moreover, the Mormons were being slowly but surely deprived

of all civil rights. All polygamists had been disfranchised by the bill of 1882, and all the women of Utah by the bill of 1887.

"I did not then believe, and I do not now, that the practice of polygamy was a thing which the American nation could condone. But I knew that our people believed in it as a practice ordained, by a revelation from God, for the salvation of the world. It was to them an article of faith as sacred as any for which the martyrs of any religion ever died; and it seemed that the nation, in its resolve to vindicate the supremacy of the government, was determined to put them to the point of martyrdom.

"It was with this prospect before us that we drove that night up the Salt Lake valley, across a corner of the desert, to the little town of Bountiful; and as soon as we arrived among the houses of the settlement, a man stepped out into the road from the shadows and stopped us. Wilcken spoke to him. He recognized us, and let us pass.

"As we turned into the farm where my father was concealed, I saw men looking here and there, on guard, about the grounds. The house was an old fashioned adobe farmhouse; the windows were all dark; we entered through the kitchen. And I entered, let me say, with the sense that I was about to come before one of the most able among men.

"To those who knew George Q. Cannon I do not need to justify that feeling. He was the man upon whose sagacity the fate of the Mormons at that moment depended. He was the first counsellor of the church, and had been so for years. For ten years in congress he had fought and defeated the proscription legislation that had been attempted against his people; and Senator Hoar had said of him: 'No man in congress ever served a territory more ably.'

"When I entered the low-ceilinged, lamp-lit room in which he sat, he rose to meet me, and all rose with him like a court. He embraced me without effusion, looking at me silently with his wise blue eyes that always seemed to read in my face whatever I had become in my absence from his regard.

"He talked a few minutes, affectionately, about family matters, and then—straightening his shoulders to the burden of more gravity—he said: 'I have sent for you, my son, to see if you cannot find some way to help us in our difficulties. I have made it a matter of prayer, and I have been led to urge you to activity. You have never performed a mission for the church, and I have sometimes wondered if you cared anything about your religion.'

"You have never obeyed the celestial covenant, and you have kept yourself aloof from the duties of the priesthood, but it may have been a providential overlooking. I have talked with some of the brethren, and we feel that if relief does not soon appear our community will be scattered and the great work crushed. The Lord can rescue us, but we must put forth our own efforts. Can you see any light?"

I replied that I had already been in Washington twice on my own initiative, conferring with some of his congressional friends. 'I am still,' I said, 'of the opinion I expressed to you and President Taylor four years ago. Plural marriages must be abandoned or our friends in Washington will not defend us.'

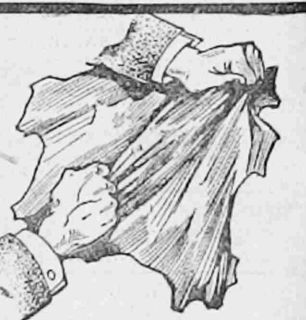
"Senator Vest of Missouri," I went on, 'has always been a strong opponent of what he considered unconstitutional legislation against us, but he tells me he'll no longer oppose proscription if we continue in an attitude of defiance.'

"When I had done, he took up what I had said with a gesture that at once accepted and for the moment dismissed it; and he proceeded to a larger consideration of the situation, in words which I cannot pretend to recall, but to an effect which I wish to outline—because it not only accounts for the preservation of the Mormon people from all their dangers, but contains a reason why the world might have wished to see them preserved.

"The Mormon people at that time had never written a line on social reform—except as the so-called 'revelations' established a new social order—but they had practiced whole volumes. Their community was founded on the three principles of co-operation, contribution and arbitration.

"By co-operation of effort they had 'equality of opportunity'—

(Continued on Page Eight)



## Materials

The buying of the materials has been reduced to an exact science in the case of

**THE Packard SHOE FOR MEN**

The best leather markets of the world afford, selected by buyers of unusual competence, insures absolute values. The finest stock tanned goes into every pair. Direct dealings with the tanneries gives first choice, and Packard Shoe wearers get the benefit.

This attention to quality is one reason for Packard Shoe Success.



Let Us Prove It to You  
**CLARK'S SHOE STORE**